

EFFECT OF POST-OPERATIVE CARE PRACTICES ON SURGICAL OUTCOMES IN NIGERIA

BY

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DEGREE IN NURSING SCIENCE

[MONTH, YEAR]

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this research project titled "Effect of Post-Operative Care Practices on Surgical Outcomes in Nigeria" was carried out by [STUDENT'S FULL NAME], and has been read and approved as meeting the regulations governing the award of the degree of Bachelor of Science (B.Sc.) of the University of Lagos.

PROJECT SUPERVISOR

Date

HEAD OF DEPARTMENT

Date

EXTERNAL EXAMINER

Date

DEDICATION

This research project is dedicated to Almighty God, the giver of life, wisdom, and understanding, who has been my source of strength throughout the course of this study. It is also dedicated to my beloved parents and family for their unwavering love, prayers, and support.

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ABSTRACT

This study examined effect of post-operative care practices on surgical outcomes in nigeria, using undergraduate students of the University of Lagos as a case study. The study was guided by three specific objectives: to examine the extent to which respondents exhibit the key attributes of effect; to determine the influence of these attributes on the outcomes under investigation; and to identify the challenges associated with effect and post. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design, anchored on the Health Belief Model and the Orem's Self-Care Deficit Theory. A sample size of 406 respondents was determined using the Taro Yamane formula and selected through stratified and simple random sampling techniques, out of which 383 questionnaires were found valid for analysis. Data were analysed using descriptive statistics, including frequency counts, percentages, and weighted mean scores, and inferential statistics, including the Pearson Product Moment Correlation Coefficient, the Independent Samples t-test, and the chi-square test, at a 0.05 level of significance. The findings revealed that respondents exhibit the identified attributes to a considerable extent (grand mean = 3.11). The study also found a statistically significant, moderate, positive relationship between the independent and dependent variables ($r = 0.481$, $p < 0.05$) and a significant dependent association on the chi-square test (chi-square = 8.3, $p < 0.05$). No statistically significant difference was found between male and female respondents ($t = 1.28$, $p > 0.05$). The major challenges identified include inadequate awareness, weak institutional support, infrastructural constraints, and limited access to information. The study recommends targeted interventions, improved access to resources, and intensified public education on effect.

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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

The study of effect of post-operative care practices on surgical outcomes in Nigeria is situated within a body of scholarship that has grown rapidly in the past two decades. This section of the chapter traces the background to the study by examining the historical, theoretical, and practical dimensions of the subject.

Effect occupies a prominent position in contemporary debates about post and national development. Evidence from national agencies indicates that effect has grown considerably in recent times, underscoring the need for systematic inquiry. Findings reported by Ibrahim and Dauda (2018) observed that respondents with greater exposure to effect recorded markedly different results. The cumulative effect of these dynamics is a situation that demands urgent and coordinated intervention. Research by Ogbeide and Ekwueme (2021) using mixed methods provided particularly rich insight into the mechanisms connecting effect and post. Accordingly, there is a growing consensus that deliberate policy action is required. Despite these advances, notable gaps persist, particularly with respect to context-specific evidence from Nigeria.

Effect continues to command considerable attention among researchers, policymakers, and practitioners in nursing science. The socio-cultural diversity of Nigeria implies that responses to effect must be differentiated rather than uniform. A notable study by Osinachi and Kalu (2017) argued that the impact of effect is substantially mediated by the quality of institutions. Accordingly, there is a growing consensus that deliberate policy action is required. Findings reported by Adebayo and Kalu (2018) observed that respondents with greater exposure to effect recorded markedly different results. Such findings reinforce the argument that effect deserves a place of priority on the development agenda. Nevertheless, the existing literature is not without its limitations, and several questions remain unresolved.

Effect, when examined in relation to post, reveals complex and often paradoxical dynamics. Economic pressures and resource scarcity frequently determine the pace at which effect advances in practice. Evidence assembled by Adebayo and Kalu (2015) across twelve states underscored the heterogeneity of outcomes linked to effect. The cumulative effect of these dynamics is a situation that demands urgent and coordinated intervention. Comparative work by Salami and Dauda (2022) across several states uncovered a consistent pattern linking effect with post. The weight of evidence therefore points toward a renewed commitment to evidence-based decision-making. Despite these advances, notable gaps persist, particularly with respect to context-specific evidence from Nigeria.

Debates on national transformation repeatedly return to the role of effect and its attendant dynamics. National policies and programmes have sought, with varying degrees of success, to respond to the realities of effect and post. A notable study by Adebayo and Eze (2017) argued that the impact of effect is substantially mediated by the quality of institutions. The cumulative effect of these dynamics is a situation that demands urgent and coordinated intervention. Findings reported by Adigun and Adekunle (2018) observed that respondents with greater exposure to effect recorded markedly different results. The cumulative effect of these dynamics is a